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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

601



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THE PREMIER
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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong April

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Central Location.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Bunks and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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Telegraph add: "Victoria."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

TANG YUN, EXETER, succeeded to
the late SIEN JING,
14, WATSON STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Cordination free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LATEST UTTERANCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.
President Wilson addressed the
Senate to-day on the subject of the
country's foreign relations.
President Wilson recalled his Peace
Note to the Belligerents and declared
that progress had been made in the
direction of a cessation of hostilities.
He emphasized that the necessity of a
permanent peace continued, and to
secure this, any idea of victory in the
present struggle must be ruled out.
Victory would mean a peace forced on
the loser. The resentment thus engendered
would be a perpetual menace to the
world's security. A contented peace
can only be founded on the equality of
national rights; for instance, Poland,
which ought to be united, independent
and autonomous. He emphasized the
necessity of the freedom of the seas and
declared that every great nation should
be assured a direct outlet to the great
maritime highways. He recognized that
this was "closely connected with the
limitation of naval armaments, a difficult
question which must be faced in a spirit
of real accommodation. If peace was to
be achieved President Wilson suggested
that the nations with one accord should
adopt the "Monroe" doctrine. No nation
should seek to extend itself or its policy
over any other nation or people, but
every nation, little or great, should be
free to develop unhindered and unafraid.

Later.
The President's reference to peace
without victory was: "Statements
of both belligerent groups have
said it is no part of their purpose
to crush their antagonists, but
the implication in this assurance
may not be equally clear to everybody.
This assurance implies, firstly, that there
must be peace without victory."
President Wilson emphasized this as
his interpretation of the assurance and
then developed his theory that such a
peace is indispensable.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The New York Sun, commenting on
the President's address says: Having
failed to secure peace in Mexico,
President Wilson is now lecturing the
world on peace in Europe.
The Herald is of opinion that the
President favours a German peace.
The Tribune says the address does
not reflect the country's opinion. The
phrase "freedom of the seas" is mean-
ingless; the seas were always free in
time of peace.
Later.
While some interpret President
Wilson's phrase "peace without victory"
as favouring Germany, others believe
that the President meant peace without
crushing either side. It is pointed out
that President Wilson fully endorses a
peace based on the rights of nationalities
which is an essential condition of the
Allied victory.

BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
The London papers receive the speech
coldly. While recognizing President
Wilson's honesty they point out that
the principle of peace without victory
was not the policy in the American
Civil War or the Spanish-American War.
They hope the ending of the war with-
out bitterness will not be destroyed by
atrocities committed by the Central
Powers.
PARIS, Jan. 23.
The newspapers generally point out
that President Wilson's high moral ideas
entirely conform with the aims of the
Allies but they express the opinion that
these aims can only be improved on the
Central Powers' behalf.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

LATEST DETAILS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A surprising feature of the explo-
sion, which, it is confirmed, occurred
several minutes after the fire, was
the freakishness of the concussion.
It rattled windows fourteen miles
away; yet in little frail houses a few
hundred yards from the factory not
even a pane of glass was cracked.

A huge piece of metal, hurled
through the air, struck the ground
near a gasometer with such force that
it threw the structure out of the
perpendicular. Gas escaped and
ignited, and shot blazing into the
air.

A hole one hundred yards across
and eighty (yards?) deep marks the
spot where the explosives store
existed.

The opinion is now held unofficially
that about 100 were killed and 400
injured, but perhaps more striking is
the number that escaped which is
greater than those killed.

A remarkable escape was that of
firemen who were gallantly endeav-
ouring to extinguish the fire when
the explosion occurred. Five were
found alive in the ruins of an engine.

The Chief Chemist, Mr. Angel, was
one of the most distinguished of our
younger scientists. He took First-
Class Science honours at Oxford and
was subsequently tutor at Brasenose.
He offered his services to the Govern-
ment at the outbreak of the war.
Mrs. Angel superintended the female
staff of the factory, but was absent
at the time of the explosion.

A SEARCHING ENQUIRY.

Dr. Addison, of the Munitions
Ministry, speaking at the Mansion
House, said a most searching en-
quiry was being made into the cause
of the explosion. Any suggestions to
prevent a recurrence of disasters of
this kind would be fearlessly adopted.
He emphasised that there was no
occasion for alarm, as apart from the
risk of fire, to which most explosions
hitherto had been due, the shells
were harmless.

Dr. Addison stated that he required
4,000 additional women munition-
makers monthly.

Later.

Sir Ernley Blackwell, Major
Cooper Key, Chief Inspector of
Explosives, and Sir Frederic Nathan
have been appointed to inquire into
the explosion and make any recom-
mendations they may deem neces-
sary.

THE CASUALTIES.

The Ministry of Munitions states
that it has now been ascertained that
the casualties were 44 men, 11
women, and 14 children, killed; 72
seriously injured, and 328 slightly
injured.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

It is officially stated that the King
has contributed £250, the Queen
£100, and Queen Alexandra £100 for
the relief of sufferers by the explo-
sion.

The King has made special in-
quiries at the hospitals into the
condition of the injured and Queen
Alexandra has sent a message of
sympathy.

(Continued on Page 5.)

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 26th January, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
West Point Building Company Limited,
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1415

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 26th January, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1414

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 26th January, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1413

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 26th January, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1412

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Annual GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited on SATURDAY the 3rd February, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 3rd February both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED,
General Managers,
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1410

COLUMBIA
NEW
DANCE
RECORDS.

569 Mighty Lak & Rose Waltz
A Perfect Day
592 Brio & Brio
594 On with the Dance
Cocle
5991 Leo Felt Medley One Step
As a Georgia Camp
5992 The Magic Melody Fox-Trot
Georgia Grand

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.
4, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1321.

INTIMATIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, for the undermentioned services, until 12 o'clock noon on the dates stated—

Fuel and Washing, 18th February, 1917.
Forage and Indian Supplies, 20th February, 1917.
Meat and General Supplies "A", 22nd February, 1917.
Hospital Supplies, 1st March, 1917.

General Supplies "B", 2nd March, 1917. Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Forage etc." Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after twenty-four hours' notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address, or fails to send in samples within twenty-four hours of written application being left at the said address, or refuses to accept a contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved. (1428)

WANTED.

SECRETARY (Lady or Gentleman) wanted to generally assist the Deputy Superintendent of the Hongkong Police Reserve. (Hours, roughly 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.)

Apply to—
Mr. F. C. JENKIN,
Prinice's Buildings,
Ice House Street.
Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1917. 1439

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL
SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH the subscription lists were closed on the 26th December, the RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to ACCEPT ORDERS for the above Loan up to the 17th FEBRUARY on the subscription terms as previously advertised. 1328

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

LADY MAY has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the pupils of St. Paul's Institution, Causeway Bay, on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, at 3 p.m. Reverend Mother cordially invites the parents of the pupils and friends of the Convent.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1439

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.
From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.
From 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 p.m. car will be discontinued.
Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1917. 1420

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the UNION TRADING COMPANY of No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, that on and after this date and until further notice Mr. S. M. CHURN and Mr. C. HONKEY are the only Managers of the firm and no person except them has any authority to sign any instrument or document on behalf of the firm. The public is requested to bring to the firm's notice any document or instrument purported to be made by the firm whether before or after this date which is not signed by either the said S. M. CHURN or the said C. HONKEY.

UNION TRADING COMPANY.
Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1917. 1429

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS.

Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.
TRY THEM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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GERMAN WOMEN AFTER
THE WAR.

WILL THE SHACKLES OF THE
KITCHEN BE BROKEN?

[By AUSTIN HARRISON, EDITOR OF
THE "ENGLISH REVIEW."]

The metamorphosis of the German woman began long before the great war. She is therefore rather "difficult," for there are already two kinds of German woman; the modern and the old Goethe type, the modern far more advanced than any woman we know here, the other still the Hausfrau of the Kaiser's three K's—Children, Kitchen and Church.

Here is a true scene of the old type. One Sunday I met a well-known German author and journalist at the Berlin Zoo whither people go by the thousands to enjoy life and eat. I had a friend and he had a friend, and also he had his wife. Of course we sat and drank our beer and so long did we sit that dinner time drew near. It was 5.30 p.m. The publisher's wife was simply "dying" to make an evening of it, to dine, in which proposal we naturally concurred. But her vast husband protested.

"I have," he said, "a most important engagement at eight with the Chancellor; the thing is impossible."

So we compromised. Cold ham was ordered, a mug more of beer, even a "blood sausage," and about 7 p.m. the wife was admonished to go home. She looked so unhappy that even he relented. He actually hailed a cab. Poor thing! She drove off as nearly happy as I reckon she ever had been in her married estate. As the cab turned the street corner our corpulent author waved his hand.

"Now, gentlemen, we will go to 'Astarte' and have a champagne husho"—and, by Jove, we did, at his expense.

Another true story now, the modern type.

I met her at the seaside, on the island of Norderney; her age was seventeen, sweet seventeen. Now don't imagine I am going to give myself away, or her. I'm not. She was deliciously freckled and browned to mahogany, and when I asked the inevitable English question: "Which of Heine's lyrics do you like best?" she said she would only tell me if I told her which of all the naughty authors I admired the most. "Zola, Maupassant, Robbeis or Strindberg?" I said Maupassant; she said Strindberg; Bernard Shaw she found most amusing; Walter Scott was too prosaic; admired the Russians, she fancied Oscar Wilde, she adored Byron. She spoke English fluently and French and Italian. At the time she was studying Nietzsche; next year she was to have six months in a hospital; her intention was to marry young and have two children, and then to enjoy herself. "Your Meredith gave marriage ten years," she reasoned, "but I only give it six."

A most awfully up-to-date flapper she was in fact, out of Scandinavia I have never met a girl so educated, so well.

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real, rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 31.25 and 22.25.

There are machines equipped with
special weapons for special emergencies.
There is here to be seen every device of
which one man can make use against
another, whether he fly in a machine
lighter or heavier than air.

The men who will use these weapons
against the enemy in case of need are
airmen trained not only to use their
machines but positively to juggle with
them. They loop the loop as naturally
as a fish swims. They fly upside down.
They stand on their heads or their tails
and turn round a couple of times like
dancing devils before resuming the
normal level or flight. And in addition
to the complete mastery of the art of
flight they are skilled in aerial warfare
and used to meeting enemy planes in the
air.

For the French air service does not
keep large numbers of highly skilled air
fighters idle in front of Paris waiting
for the complete mastery of the art of
flight they are skilled in aerial warfare
and used to meeting enemy planes in the
air.

These are ordinary fighting aviators, from
the front, who take a spell of service in
the Paris air defence squadrons after a
turn at the front, and return to the
battleground to relieve comrades due for
a period of service elsewhere after a
certain time.

For a Zeppelin to take Paris by sur-
prise is almost impossible. Better.

DEVICES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

There are machines equipped with
special weapons for special emergencies.
There is here to be seen every device of
which one man can make use against
another, whether he fly in a machine
lighter or heavier than air.

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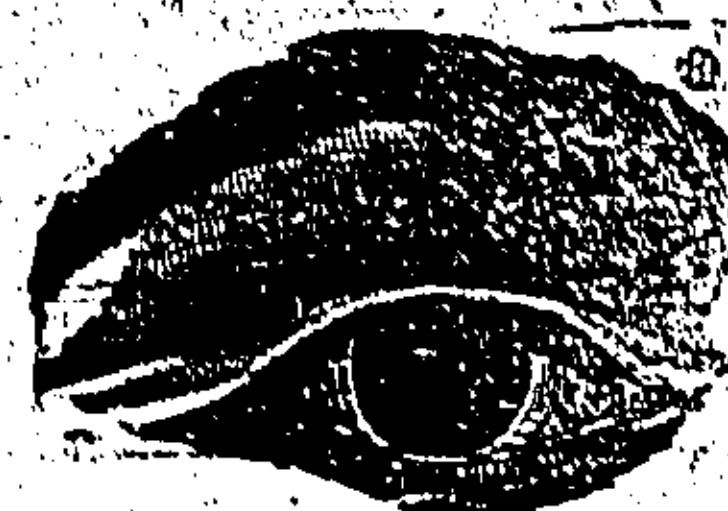
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certain time.

For a Zeppelin to take Paris by sur-
prise is almost impossible. Better.

DEVICES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.



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IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
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37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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KAIPING COAL

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ORDINARY
SPRINGS

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SHIPS

SHIPS

SHIPS

SHIPS

SHIPS

SHIPS

SHIPS

SHIPS

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK IN MEUSE REGION.

PARIS, Jan. 23.
A communiqué states:
"After a violent bombardment the Germans last night attacked north of Carrières Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse. Our artillery and machine-gun fire twice broke his attacks. We held the whole of our front.
There was active artillery work at night in the Pepper Hill sector."

LATER.
There has been a lively cannonade between the Oise and the Aisne.
Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

On the right of the Meuse there has been very violent artillery activity in the sectors Douaumont and Carrières Wood, and also in the Vesges, in the region of Chapelotte.

MINOR OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:
The enemy attempted raids northward of Arras, and north-eastward of Ploegsteert Wood, but were unsuccessful.
We secured prisoners as the result of encounters in the neighbourhoods of Grandcourt, Neuville St. Vaast, Tanquisart and Wytschaete.
Our heavy artillery caused an explosion in the lines opposite Arras.

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS.
LONDON, Jan. 23.
An official report from East Africa states: Considerable progress has been made by all the columns engaged in encircling the enemy in the region of the Lower Rufiji and the Delta. We entered the Delta at Pemba Mohoro and drove out the enemy southward of Kibambawo. General Northey's columns dislodged the enemy eastward of Lupembo, pursuing him towards Mahenge.

BRITISH LADS OF 18 FOR HOME DEFENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
The War Cabinet has instructed Lord Derby to call up all lads attaining the age of 18 to train and employ them in Home defence until they are 19, excepting lads apprenticed to skilled engineering trades and those fully engaged on war work in shipyards and munition factories.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour speaking at Rotherham asserted on hesitatingly that an overwhelming majority of Trade Unionists were of the opinion that a premature and inconclusive peace would be a greater disaster than the war itself. "We must fight to a finish, however great the sacrifice. They would have no more German steel while there was a single idle furnace in Great Britain."

"PRINS HENDRIK" RELEASED.

FLESHING, Jan. 23.
The Dutch mail steamer *Prins Hendrik* has arrived here, having been released from Zeebrugge.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CARGO BOATS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
The Times understands that work on new liners in a number of shipyards has been suspended, and that the labour employed on them is to be devoted to the construction of cargo boats.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE NEAR KOVEL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
A Russian official report, received by wireless, states: The enemy took the offensive in the direction of Kovel and entered our trenches south of Rudkaminirskaja, but our Reserves drove them out.

AUSTRIANS RAID TRENCHES IN VOLHYNIA.

LATER.
An Austrian official report says: We raided trenches eastward of Midnica, Volhynia, inflicting sanguinary losses and taking 110 prisoners.

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

THE LULL BROKEN.
LONDON, Jan. 22.
The lull on the Rumanian front has been broken by a determined attack by General Mackensen on the Sereth. An impassable barrier is presented by marshes along the lower portions of the river, but twenty-five miles above the confluence with the Danube lies the strongly-fortified position and important bridgehead of Fudoni, on the north bank.

The Russians, anticipating an attack, endeavoured to forestall it some days ago, but did not succeed in improving their position. The German capture of Tamesti, forming part of the advanced bridge-head on the south bank, somewhat weakened the Russian position but the Germans have not yet crossed the Sereth. Such a crossing would seriously threaten Galatz.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
A German official report, transmitted by wireless, says: We took 100 prisoners between the Slanic and Putna Valleys and repulsed strong advances southwards of Casanu.

The Bulgarians crossed the southern arm of the Danube estuary near Tulgea and held the northern bank against the Russians.

"RUSSIAN REPORT."

A Russian official report says: Enemy attempts to advance in Otuz Valley were arrested.

BAGHDAD BOMBED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
An official report from Mesopotamia says: Our aeroplanes dropped six 100lb. bombs on a munition factory at Baghdad.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.
The *Retch* states that seventeen highly-placed personages presented a petition in the highest quarters on the 2nd inst. drawing a clear picture of the existing state of affairs in connection with recent events and urging a radical change of attitude towards a number of internal questions.

TURKISH GOLD MEDAL FOR SAYAGERY.

CARMO, Jan. 23.
Fakhry Pasha, the Turkish commander at Medina, and author of the atrocities there, has been awarded the Turkish Gold War Medal.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN RUMANIA.

BIG CASUALTY LIST.

JASST, Jan. 23.
There were 374 killed and 768 injured in the railway accident at Curea on the 7th inst.

ANOTHER TRAIN ACCIDENT IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.
A landslide blocked a mail train running from Trieste to Vienna. A rescue train collided with the debris. Forty were killed.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BULGARIA'S PEACE TERMS.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23.
The President of the Bulgarian Sobranje has stated the Bulgarian Peace terms. The demands were the whole of the Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia, all the Morava river and Monastir.

THE FATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

GERMANY OFFERED IT TO RUSSIA.

PARIS, Jan. 23.
M. Hanotaux, writing in the *Figaro*, says Germany offered Constantinople to Russia in order to obtain a separate peace.

THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 23.
The Entente Powers have notified the General Staff that a fortnight will be allowed from the 20th inst. for the removal of the Greek guns to Peloponnese.

THE DETAINED GREEK VESSELS.

FINAL OFFER BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
The Government has submitted a final offer of 30/- a ton deadweight to the Greek shipowners for vessels detained in British and Allied ports. There are approximately 700,000 tons of Greek shipping in these ports. If the offer is not accepted the ships will be requisitioned. The Government offers to insure the boats at £30 to £40 per ton.

ENEMY SCHOONERS SUNK IN BOSPHORUS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
A Russian official report states that a Russian submarine sank a steamer and nine schooners in the Bosphorus.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
The following steamers have been sunk, *Naiad* (British), *Parabys* (Spanish), *Expos*, *Asp* and *Maritza* (Greek), and the schooner *Lapan* (British).

THE WAR LOAN.

HOLT'S APPLY FOR TWO MILLIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Messrs. Holt have applied for £2,000,000 of the War Loan on behalf of the Ocean and China Mutual Steamship Companies.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ON IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
The Secretary of State for India has selected The Hon. Sir J. S. Meeson, (Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces), Sir Satyendra Sinha, and the Maharaja of Bikanir to assist him to represent India at the special sittings of the War Cabinet.

(Continued on page 3.)

JAPANESE HELP FOR ALLIED WOUNDED.

MOVEMENT INAUGURATED IN TOKIO.

"The Association for the Relief of Allied Sick and Wounded" was organized on the 17th inst. at the Premier's residence, the most prominent people of the country being present, including Count Teruchi, the Cabinet Ministers, Baron Goto, Viscount Kato, Prince Tokugawa and Mr. Shimada, Speaker of the Lower House.

The movement was inaugurated by Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano. The former, in a speech, urged that, at the minimum, ¥2,000,000 should be raised by the Japanese people to assist the Allies. Count Teruchi outlined the tremendous sacrifices and widespread suffering caused by the war and said that it was time for Japan to organize in order to demonstrate her sympathy in the most practical manner.

The speeches which followed enthusiastically supported the suggestion, their spirit inspiring complete success for the undertaking.
The following officers were elected: President, Prince Tokugawa; Vice-President, Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Shimada; auditors Mr. Kondo and Mr. Okura. The committee includes the leading representatives of the commercial and political communities.

WHAT CONVICTS ARE DOING FOR BRITAIN.

A NEW SPIRIT IN PRISON LIFE AT HOME.

It will be years—a generation perhaps before we, as a nation, can form any just idea of the gigantic social changes brought about by the tremendous events which are in progress under our very eyes.

Here and there, however, one gets already a ray of light on some particular angle of these changes. None was more striking than that afforded by the report of the Commissioners of Prisons.

This report, which covered the whole of the first year of the war, shows a drop in offences of all kinds which seems little short of miraculous.

For years past the number of convictions per hundred thousand of our population has averaged about five hundred. In the year previous to the war it fell for the first time on record, below four hundred. Last year saw an astonishing drop of 281.4 per 100,000.

The cynic will say that the cause is obvious—that the drop is due solely to more employment and better wages. That there is something more going on, however, is not one can doubt. On the other hand, it is equally clear that a better spirit is at work even among the dregs of our population, and that patriotism is not confined to those whose morals are beyond question. This is a new spirit. The proof is plain. The governor and officers of any prison in the country, whether local or convict, can supply it.

THE BORTAL TO BEGIN WITH.

Bortal, it may be mentioned, is the name of the convict who is called, young fellows who have earned punishment by serious offences but who are treated under a humane system which is entirely directed to the reformation of the offender. There are several other prisons besides Bortal where young men (and women) are treated in similar fashion.

Between the outbreak of the war and April, 1915, 340 Bortal prisoners were selected for release to enlist. Of these no fewer than thirty-five had, by last September, received non-official commissions, sixteen had been killed, wounded. Only seventeen had committed fresh offences.

THEIR HEART IN THEIR WORK.

Older prisoners, men and women, have been taken off their usual employment and set to war work. Although the prison population has fallen so greatly as to reduce the average daily number of workers from 15,744 in 1914 to 13,670 in 1915, yet the output has actually gone up and reached the record sum of 214,692.

A prisoner's average earnings were £18 3s. 6d. for the year, or 50s. more than the average output for any previous year. The sum of £18 3s. does not seem very large to be a year's earnings, but it must be remembered that prison workers are, as a rule, totally unskilled, ignorant, difficult to teach, while, to make matters worse for their instructors, they are always changing. A man sentenced to six months is just becoming useful when he is liberated and his place taken by someone who knows absolutely nothing of the work.

Prisoners have shown real eagerness to "do their bit." At Cardiff Prison punishments for idleness fell by 70 per cent. At Bristol many prisoners voluntarily worked full time on Sundays.

At Liverpool, one of our largest local prisons, the fewer than 2,000 articles were turned out within eight months, a record never dreamed of in the previous history of the prison. The governor of Newcastle Prison says that it has been a delight to watch the "zealous industry of both men and women. Applications for more work have been frequent. At Stafford men have worked uncomplainingly from six in the morning till eight at night, while women prisoners had actually to be stopped at 10 p.m., and ordered to bed. They would otherwise have worked till they collapsed.

The same holds good in regard to convict prisoners. But at Portland and Dartmoor there has never been a year of fewer punishments or harder work.

At Portland the "star" have been doing really important work for the Admiralty, including cast-iron work and cutting stone for the new forts and basins. The earnings of some of these men, on a rather valuable of the work they did, ran as high as £42 6s. a head for the year.

SHIPBUILDING COSTS.

Interesting sidelights on the question of high shipbuilding costs have been cast from Japan, Canada and on the Pacific Coast of the United States, where a large amount of tonnage is building for Scandinavian owners. In each country the costs are high. Japan, for instance, has to import the whole of the steel.

Since exports of British steel are now prohibited, the need for the need of munition factories, she has to import from the United States. Not only are prices of steel in the United States high, but the freights on the steel are also heavy, so that it is stated the cost of shipbuilding in Japan is to-day £23 a ton. This means that the cost of building the ships is put at about £40 a ton, or five times the price at which cargo steamers could have been built in this country before the war. A few days ago a fine steamer of 8,000 tons deadweight was stated to have been sold in Japan to Japanese owners for £242 a ton.

British owners declare themselves absolutely unable to pay prices such as these, and it appears from the fact that numerous contracts are being offered in this country that the Norwegian owners are getting decidedly nervous about their own heavy commitments.

NORWEGIAN WEAKNESS.

There has, indeed, been great weakness in the shipping market in Norway where, apparently, almost everyone for months past has had his hand in ship share speculation. Prompted, apparently, by the Norwegian Government, certain of the banks have been restricting their credit facilities for ship construction, and it seems doubtful if even Norwegian owners will continue to pay the fabulous prices. The question has been raised lately whether British owners could be granted some special financial concession to enable them to purchase, at any rate, some of the very fine, but costly, ships now building in Canada, Japan, and neutral countries. In reply to a question from Sir Owen Phillips, Mr. P. Freeman, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, replied that he was aware of the importance of the question, and was prepared to consider any concrete proposals that were placed before him. *Times Commercial Supplement.*

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN IDEALISM.

New York, December 10th.

How can human society be reconstructed so that the most stupendous catastrophe the world has ever known may not be repeated? This topic was the subject of a most important discussion in New York last night, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Society, and the occasion was the annual dinner of the society, of which Mr. James M. Beck, a foremost American speaker and most representative citizen, is president. The speakers did not occupy themselves much with the cause of the world-war, or the respective terms of the belligerents, nor did they indulge in loose talk about pacifism. "There has been too much of that already," as one of them said. They did, however, endorse the principle that every nation has some responsibility for the vindication of justice between nations and the maintenance of peace and the consequent obligation to co-operate with other nations to bring about a reign of justice in "international" affairs. Mr. Beck's speech, as president of the Pennsylvania Society, elicited thunders of applause. He said—

As long as there is one nation in the world that preaches might to fight, the world will cry, "Peace, peace, and there is no peace." Given, however, two industrials or two nations which desire nothing that is not just and are willing to discuss by the arbitration of reason what is just, there is then, on their part, no fundamental difficulty in the long-deferred task of beating our swords into ploughshares and our spears into pruning-hooks.

William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, illustrated the best kind of peace—the natural peace which is a spirit, and requires no force to vindicate it—when he made his famous treaty with the Indians. The peaceful and noble-minded Quakers desired nothing that was not just, while the Delaware Indians were peaceful by disposition, and were not less generous in their views than their white brethren.

AN UNBROKEN TREATY.

The Treaty of London of 1839, which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, was a "scraps of paper." For seventy-five years Penn's compact with the Indians was kept with scrupulous fidelity by both parties, and evoked from the cynical Voltaire the truly truthful statement that it was the only treaty between nations which was not reduced to parchment and ratified by oath, and yet was never broken. Penn, however, recognised that such a peace, the natural peace, could only exist between nations or individuals, all of whom were just in purpose and pacific in spirit. This may not be until the millennium. The wars which were then desolating Europe had taught him, as we have learned to-day, that peace is an idle dream when there exists any nation that does not desire to be just, and that the only peace that can in such event be ensured is the artificial peace of force.

He so clearly recognised this that in 1089 he wrote his "Essay Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe," in which he advocated the formation of an international Parliament in which all the European nations should be represented, and before which all controversies should be brought, and recognising that such a tribunal could not work in a world of fallible men and selfish nations, except with the motive power of force, he, not withstanding his Quaker doctrine of non-resistance, advocated that the judgment of the proposed international tribunal, in any case, to quote his exact language "should be made so binding that if any Government offers its case for decision, and does not then abide by it, the other Governments, parties to the tribunal, shall compel it."

The great objective of human progress should undoubtedly be to have peace with justice, but unless and until both are attainable, it is infinitely better to have justice with war than injustice through peace. "Multiplied death, horrible as it is, is infinitely better than multiplied disgrace. A peace which would deliberately sacrifice justice and enthrone wanton wrong would be a crime against God and man alike. A peace which would return to the unhappy people of Belgium their own country, but without reparation or atonement, would be even a greater mischief than the war that is now deluging half of the world with blood. I was deeply impressed with the statement which President Wilson made during the recent campaign to the effect that this was the last great war in which America could remain neutral. Without accepting the literal truth of that statement, its substantial meaning should find a favourable response in every American heart. It is possible that the trembling balance of power in Europe, which has caused between it nations so many bitter quarrels and bloody wars, may yet be redressed, when a new and puissant nation, the enemy of none, and the friend of all, comes forward and exerts its moral authority in behalf of international justice."

AMERICA OF CIVILIZATION.

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world-shelter by tacit acquiescence, in the supposed interests of peace, in every infamy that any nation may perpetrate. If it is to become the great arbiter of civilization its voice must first be heard on the side of justice in no uncertain tones. We betide this country if, when this great world account is called up for final audit, and the debts and credits of each nation are justly stated by the dispassionate judgment of posterity, if it then appear that the United States did not exercise its great and potent moral authority for the defence of the weak and the oppressed. And even a greater calamity to this country, in my judgment, would be an inconclusive peace, which would fail to vindicate the justice of the quarrel.

In such an event both the groups of nations, who will have sacrificed an indefinite treasure of life and property to decision, and does not then abide by it, the other Governments, parties to the tribunal, shall compel it."

The great objective of human progress should undoubtedly be to have peace with justice, but unless and until both are attainable, it is infinitely better to have justice with war than injustice through peace. "Multiplied death, horrible as it is, is infinitely better than multiplied disgrace. A peace which would deliberately sacrifice justice and enthrone wanton wrong would be a crime against God and man alike. A peace which would return to the unhappy people of Belgium their own country, but without reparation or atonement, would be even a greater mischief than the war that is now deluging half of the world with blood. I was deeply impressed with the statement which President Wilson made during the recent campaign to the effect that this was the last great war in which America could remain neutral. Without accepting the literal truth of that statement, its substantial meaning should find a favourable response in every American heart. It is possible that the trembling balance of power in Europe, which has caused between it nations so many bitter quarrels and bloody wars, may yet be redressed, when a new and puissant nation, the enemy of none, and the friend of all, comes forward and exerts its moral authority in behalf of international justice."

Thus the United States might be accorded the moral leadership of the world. It cannot gain this proud position

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who followed Mr. Beck, said the important point for the world. It cannot gain this proud position

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HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

For sailing dates and further particulars regarding Passage or Freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215. General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215. Agents.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

PLEASE APPLY TO

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Tel. No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A P I C A R LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 16 Days)

STEAMSHIP HAICHING Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 26th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins SUNDAY, 21st Jan. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

First Class to London G\$248. (271-10.0) Return G\$400. (2122)

" " " San Francisco G\$250. " G\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Caliao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

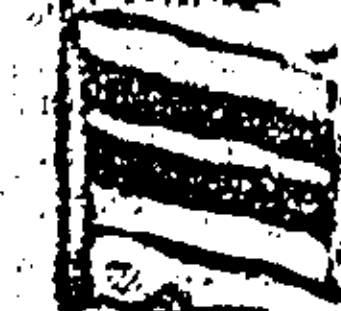
Steamer.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA
AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500, MONDAY, 28th Feb. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb. at Noon.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENNERS.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 222 & 223.

SHIPPING

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer "TORAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco Mexico and Central and South America Ports at an early date. For information regarding freight etc. kindly apply to the undersigned.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APGAR" having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by December 15th will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on December 16th at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917.

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TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
Apply to— H.E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings,
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1173

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's
Road Central, at present in the
occupation of The China Fire Insurance
Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 50

TO LET.

FLATS in "Ewo Mus" No. 3 The
Peak, apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 901

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, 46 George's
Road, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

NO. 42 Eglinton Street.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH,
SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 43 with wharf
area 48,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal
storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston
Terraces.
HOUSES in Shamone, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

THE

CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

We Cheong (D'Aguilar Street).

Hong Cheong (Kowloon).

etc. etc. etc.

HONGKONG TIDES.

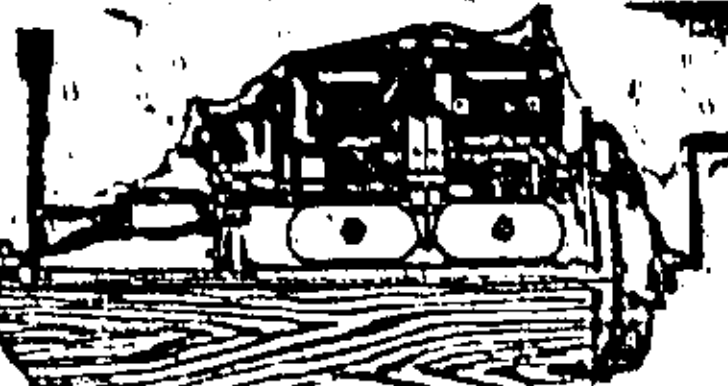
The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1897-99.
The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 25th to 31st, 1917.

Hour	High Water	Low Water
Jan. 25	11.25	5.15
Jan. 26	11.40	5.00
Jan. 27	11.55	4.45
Jan. 28	12.10	4.30
Jan. 29	12.25	4.15
Jan. 30	12.40	4.00
Jan. 31	12.55	3.45

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD
"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. RUSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.
ESTIMATES FREE.
4 DES VANT ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

The CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

INTIMATIONS

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VENTURED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

"COMPANY, LTD."

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

£23,970,367.

—Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

—Fire Funds £3,837,047

—Life & Annuity Funds £17,867,590

Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £73,940

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £73,940

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

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Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £73,940

£23,970,367

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming

Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all corre-

spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy

subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portu-

guese East Africa, Persia and Morocco

cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria,

Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are

suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Shatai, Sha-

tin and

Shoungshui 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Aun-

tau, P. L. Shan,

Sai Lung,

Santin, Stanley, 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samsui, 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Regia, 5 P.M. 1.30 A.M.

Wuchow 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Macao 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

1.30 P.M.

Kongmoon 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays

Namtau and

Samsui 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamshui 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN

BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao 7.30 A.M. 5.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

Canton 7.30 A.M. 5.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.

Tai Ping 7.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 3 P.M.

Tung 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 3 P.M.

Shok Ki 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 3 P.M.

Kongmoon 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6 P.M.

Kaukung 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9

a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on

the previous evening.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

UNABLES traders throughout the World

to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a

complete commercial guide to London and

its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial

and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail,

and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,

in the principal provincial towns and

industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be

forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of

Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise

their trade cards for 2s. or larger adver-

tisements from 25s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,

25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

Over 50 years ago the late Lord
Beaconsfield testified to the benefits
received from H.M. ROSS'S
CURE, and every post brings
similar letters to-day.

**H.M. ROSS'S
CURE FOR
ASTHMA**

PAKES FOR 45 YEARS.

Sold in tin by all
Chemists and Stores
throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

STRAIGHT ATTITUDE

THERE is no use of our "beating

around the bush." We might as

well cut with it first as last. We want

you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

the next time you have a cough or cold.

There is no reason so far as we can see

why you should not do so. This pro-

prietary by its remarkable cures has

gained a world-wide reputation, and

people everywhere speak of it in the

highest terms of praise. It is for sale

by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ITCHING ON HEAD
HAIR CAME OUT

Scratching Caused Eruptions.

Awful Burning Sensation.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had an itching on my head and I had
to scratch it which caused eruptions.
The eruptions spread all over my head
temple, neck and down my back. I had
an awful burning sensation and I could not
sleep at night with it and I also felt poorly
in both. My hair came out a lot too."
"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment
advertisement and I sent for a free sample.
I found the sample did wonders and I pur-
chased more and I am now healed and I
have had no return of the trouble since."
(Signed) Mrs. Mary Campbell, 24, Sandford
St., Oldham, Kent, Eng., July 29, 1915.
Sample Each Free by Post
With 22-p. Skin Book. (Send no money
and Ointment to be sent.) Address post-card
for sample: F. Newbury & Sons, 27, Chancery
Square, London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC

VEHICLES.

CARRIAGES.

I.—In Victoria with two Drivers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 35 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria

half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6

a.m. the above fares shall be increased

by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Drivers.

Hour, 0.80 cents.

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Drivers With 4 Drivers.

Quarter hour, 50.15 90.30

Half hour, 0.30 0.40

One hour, 0.50 0.60

Two hours, 0.80 0.90

Three hours, 0.70 1.00

Six hours, 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.

Quarter hour, 15 "

Half hour, 25 "

One hour, 35 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged

within the City of Victoria, and be dis-

charged outside the Western part of the

City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-

charged to the East of Bay View Police

Station (at the Eastern side of the City

of Victoria) after 9 p.m., an extra half

fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.